(1)

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

06-742 NOV 20 2006

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

No.____

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

CARL ROMANELLI,
Petitioner

vs.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
Respondents
BOB CASEY US DEMOCRAT SENATE CANDIDATE,
Respondents
(WILLIAM R. CAROSELLI, FRED R. LEVIN,
DANIEL J. ANDERS, PETER D. WINEBRAKE)
Respondents

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to
The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Middle District

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Carl Romanelli
344 South Franklin Street
Wilkes Barre, PA 18702
(570)8249442

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District erred in its ruling which violates the Federal Election Act and the Equal Protection Due Process Clauses of the Fourteen Amendment, from Defendants The Board of Elections and Candidate Bob Casey should be reviewed in this Court.

2. Whether the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District erred in its ruling which conflicts and violate Article II of the United States Constitution and the First Amendment of the United States Constitution should be reviewed in this Court

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

The following individuals and entities are parties to the proceeding in this court are:

The Petitioner:

Carl Romanelli, United States Senate Independent Candidate, Pennsylvania elections

The Respondents:

The Board of Elections and Candidate Bob Casey United States Senate, Pennsylvania Elections, (William R. Caroselli, Fred R. Levin, Daniel J. Anders, Peter D. Winebrake

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INTRODUCTION

The Court's review is also essential in this case in order to protect the integrity of the elections process and in order to correct the serious Constitutional errors made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District, by Orders of October 20, 2006, by Order of September 2006. It is imperative that this Court restitute the Constitutional rights of Petitioner who has been violated under differents forms (respondents should be sanctioned under the section 9035 and 9037 of the Federal Code of Elections and misabusing the abuse of power and obstruction of justice and especially violation of Article I Section 10 and Article II of the Constitution of the United States should have their constitutional rights restituted and Petition should have been on the ballot, and this Court should put the violations
by respondents and the errors of the lower Courts under immediate federal investigation.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the emergency review of the supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District, contesting the Order of the error of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District should be addressed also right away by this Court.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND STATUTES INVOLVED:

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides, in pertinent part that no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or imunities of citizens of the United States, no state should deprive any person of life, liberty or property without the due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws (U.S.Const,amend XIV).

JURISDICTION

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District case No.108 MPA 2006 as entered an Order on October 4th, 2006 an Order in September 25th and the last Order of October 20 th, 2006 erred in the matter of laws .

This Court has jurisdiction to review any final overcome rendered by the highest court of a state in which a decision could be had repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States or where any title, right, privilege, or immunity is specially set up or claimed under the Constitution or statutes of the United States 28.U.S.C. $ 1257 (a). Article II of the United States Constitution, the Fourteen Amendment to the

Constitution, Article I section 10, Federal Election Act section 9035 and 9037 ised these federal claims.

Accordingly the questions to be presented in the petition should reverse the decisions and enter all evidences evidences and the constitutional rights should being restituted fully and plainly fall within the Jurisdiction of this Court under 28.U.S.C § 1257 (a).

As this Court has long recognized, they have been instances where the Court entertained an appeal of an order that otherwise might be deemed interlocutory because the controversy has proceeded to a joint where a loosing identity (in that matter independent candidates U.S. Senate races (petitioners) would be irreparably injured if review were unavailing (Republic National Gas Co. v. Oklahoma 334 U. S 62,68 1948) as discussed below, an immediate stay from this Court is needed, petitioners face irreparable harm from the Decisions below.

Morever in Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn 420 U.S.469 (1975). This Court identified 4 categories of cases in which an order or judgment is sufficiently final to justify this Court review, even if further proceedings were denied in the court below. The independent candidates petitioners seeking review here might prevail on the merits on the federal issues in questions. If a refusal immediately to review the orders and opinions below takes place, the court's decision might seriously erode federal policy. (Id at 483 see also Forth Wayne Books Inc v Indiana 489 U.S 46,55 (1989) Aarco Inc. v. Kadish,490 U.S 605,612 (1982), Goodyear Atomic Corp v Miller 486 U.S.174 ,178-80 (1988) Hudson Distribs,inc v Eli Lilly & Co ,377 U.S,386,389, n4 1964) The Fourt Cox Broadcasting category is plainly applicable here.

This Court has an opportunity to decide the important Constitutional and statuory issues at stake.

Morever reversal of the court below on any federal questions presented in this case

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

FACTS

- Petitioner Carl Romanelli August 1st filing of 99,802 signatures, nomination petitions.

- Court August 8th allows Respondents to challenge it

- Court allows Respondents to rule that the signatures were invalid September.

- Sept. 25th

Refusal of the court to enter evidences against Bob Casey, (William R. Caroselli, Fred R. Levin, Daniel J. Sanders, Peter D. Winebrake) and ruling against Carl Romanelli which is a Violation of the Article 1 section 90, the Fourteen Amendment, violation of the Federal Code of the Election code by abuse of power and obstruction of justice and taking all constitutional rights way. And caused irreparable harm to the voters. The voters got taking away the choice of electors of the due process and equal protection act, the Court didn't allow the evidences to enter because Petitioner being on the ballot will have taking away a certain number of votes and will have make a difference in the elections and on the voter's voice to express their first amendment. (Oct. 2006)

This Court needs immediately this issue of violations of the federal laws.

The last order of October 20th was pure obstruction of justice, Bob Casey candidate knew that Carl Romanelli will pose a threat in the ballot so he viciously obstruct the evidence knowing that all the signatures that Carl Romanelli presented were valid, but caniving the justice will make win the elections and steal it by manipuling the supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Middle District, telling what to rule.

ARGUMENT

A. This petition fully satisfies the criteria that govern the propriety of granting the reversal because there is a reasonable probability that 4 members of the Court will consider the issue sufficiently meritorious to grant it. Graves v Barnes, 405 U.S.1201,1203(1972) (Powell, J in Chambers (2) there is a fair prospect that 5 Justices will conclude that the case was erroneously decided below. Lucas v Townsend ,486 U.S.1301,1304(1988)(Kennedy, J in Chambers, and (3) it is likely that irreparable injury will result if a stay is denied. Id California v. American Stre Co, 492 U.S.1301,1304 (1989) (O 'Connors J in chambers) In appropriate cases, the Circuit Justice may balance the equities to determine whether the injury asserted by the petitioners outweight the harm to other parties or to the public.Lucas,486 U.S at 1304 These factors clearly justify issuance of the stay here. A few issues can be very important. At stake, is the lawful resolution of a federal election for the office of the U.S. Senate which could have impact on the Presidential of 2008 and harm the public in the sense of voting for which the Constitution allows in this case. No right is more precious of having a voice in the election of those who make the

laws under which as good citizens we must live. Especially if the right to vote and the right to choose a candidate ,in this case, independent, that right is undermined. Williams Rhodes,393 U.S.23.31 (1968) (quoting Wesberry v Sanders, 376 U.S.1 ,17 (1964).

The Court's below decision poses an imminent danger to that right.

The Court's below decided an important question of federal law that has not been ,but should be and settled by this Court.

As discussed in greater detail below, this case presents important questions regarding the federal constitutional and statutory restraints on the ability of state to impose post hoc requirements in the federal election of the us senate race and to change for the resolution of controversies concerning the appointment of electors.

Errors could be a constitutional crisis.

B. Petitioner are likely to prevail on the merits
The Court 's decisions below violate Article II of The Constitution of the United States and article I section 90 and Federal election act section 9035,9037 and the Fourteen Amendment as well. As this Court has recognized The Constitution and leaves it to the legislature exclusively to define the method of effecting the object Mc Pherson v Blacke 146.U.S 1,27 (1892) emphasis Added). In so doing the legislature was not acting solely under the Authority given by the people of the state by a virtue of a direct Grant of authority made under (Art II of the United States Constitution)

By rewriting that statutory scheme, thus arrogating to itself the power to decide which candidate can be chosen against the people's will for which the Constitution and the Bill of Rights allow to do.

The decision below overrides numerous provisions of the detailed and specific statutory scheme erracted by the Pennsylvania legislature. Power of the state (Mc Pherson v Blocker 146 U.S,1,25(1892)

The Court bellows lacks jurisdiction to enter any ruling and any relief and any order from it should be vacate.
It is no answer to characterize the court's below decisions as an extraordinary exercice of judicial review.

C. Equal Protection The Court below decisions violates the equal protection and due process and the Fourteen Amendment. The Constitution of the United States protects the right of all qualified citizens to choose the candidate of their choice. By doing so,the courts bellows took away to the voters to choose an independent candidate in this senate race of
Pennsylvania as petitioners Carl Romanelli and Solange Chadda (Reynolds v Sinons,377 U.S,533,554 (1954).the right to vote and the right to choose who to vote for has been denied by a delution of the weight of a citizen's vote as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the free exercice of the Franchise (Reynolds 377 U.S at 555).

The conception of a political equality can mean only one thing, one person. one vote. In this case the court's below denied the right of equality to two independents to be on the

ballot ,so the people could have change the outcome of the race.

The discrimination of this independent, Carl Romanelli violate the fundamental principle of equal protection (discrimination based also upon factors such as race or economic status)
Due Process in Brisve V Kusper 435,F.2d 1046 (7th Circuit 1970) for example the Seventh Circuit invalidated an election board impositions of Ad Hoc requirements for nominations petitions board failure to issue guidelines clarifying the statuary standard for the due process Id at 1054,1055, as the Seventh Circuit explained , protection of the full measure of the First and the Fourteen Amendment freedom commands that state regulations of nomination procedure include a clear statement of specific requirements by which nominations will be tested Id at 1058.

It has constituted a violation of the due process clause

D. Petitioner will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an immediate ruling and the balance of the equities clearly favors issuance of the ruling of the laws.
the stay.

Failure to resolve a controversy or a contest concerning the appointment of independent candidates pursuant to the Law as enacted prior to election day will jeopardize the conclusive effect unless this Court acts immediately the petitioners's injury will be irreparable. Reversal of the Court's decision is necessary to correct the clear constitutional errors and also it will irreparably harm the entire electoral process of the senatorial race in Pennsylvania under our federal /state dual scheme and to deprive the state of Pennsylvania in that senate

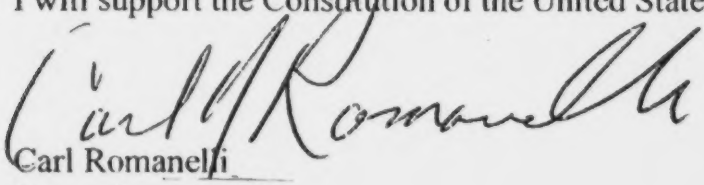
race to have its proper voice in the election, the very voice, Section 5 intents to protect.

CONCLUSION

Under these circumstances, the effect of a failure to grant a reversal could well be to deny petitioners fully effective relief in this Case and to inflict material harm to the electoral process of Senate Race Elections in Pennsylvania. It should justify by the extraordinary importance of the outcome of this Case and the extremely time sensitive nature of relief. Petitioners are threatened with irreparable injury and we should Protect the integrity of the federal electoral process while ensuring proper and orderly access to the judicial system.

DECLARATION

I, Carl Romanelli, Pro se does solemnly affirm that as a petitioner Pro se, I will conduct myself upright and according to the law and I will support the Constitution of the United States Nov 14th 2006



Carl Romanelli
November 18, 2006

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
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OFFICE OF THE CLERK

(2)

No. 06-742

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

CARL ROMANELLI,

Petitioner

vs.

THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,

Respondents

BOB CASEY UNITED STATES DEMOCRAT SENATE CANDIDATE, (WILLIAM r. CAROSELLI, FRED LEVIN, DANIEL J. ANDERS, PETER D. WINEBRAKE)

Respondents

APPENDIX

App 1.

RECORDS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, MIDDLE DISTRICT

Orders

Opinions

App. 2

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Re: Nomination Paper of Marakay Rogers, Christina Valente and Carl J. Romanelli as Candidate of an independent Political Body for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and U.S. Senator in the General Election of November 7, 2006	:	
William R. Caroselli, Fred R. Levin, Daniel J. Anders and Peter D. Winebrake, Petitioners	:	No. 426 M.D. 2006

ORDER

AND NOW, this 26th day of September, 2006, it is hereby ordered:

1. The Application of Pedro A. Cortes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for Limited Leave to Intervene is granted for the limited purpose of defending Candidate's attack upon the validity of the SURE System.

2. Petitioner's Motion is Limine to Enforce Stipulations and to Identify any Evidence Candidate Intends to Present at the Hearing Seeking to Negate Stipulations, as modified by this Court, is granted;

3. The Motion to Dismiss Global Challenges to Circulator's Affidavits on Constitutional Grounds is dismissed as moot;

4. Petitioner's Motion to Hold Counsel and Candidate in Contempt of Court and to Seek Sanctions is dismissed without prejudice;

5. The daily review of challenged signatures ordered by this Court on August 9, 2006 is stayed;

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Re: Nomination Paper of Marakay Rogers, Christina Valente and Carl J. Romanelli as Candidate of an independent Political Body for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and U.S. Senator in the General Election of November 7, 2006	:	
William R. Caroselli, Fred R. Levin, Daniel J. Anders and Peter D. Winebrake,	:	No. 426 M.D. 2006
	:	Heard:
	:	September25, 2006
Petitioners	:	

BEFORE: HONORABLE JAMES R. KELLEY, Senior Judge

OPINION NOT REPORTED

MEMORANDUM OPINION
BY SENIOR JUDGE KELLEY FILED: September 26, 2006

On August 1, 2006, Carl J. Fomanelli, Candidate, filed a Nomination Paper with the Secretary of the Commonwealth seeking to have his name printed on the Pennsylvania General Election Ballot in the General Election to be held on November 7, 2006, as an Independent Political Body Candidate for the Office of United States Senator.[1] The Secretary of the Commonwealth calculated

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[1] On the various pages of his Nomination Paper, Candidate states that he is a member of the Pennsylvania Green Party.

that the Nomination Paper must contain 67, 070 valid signatures in order for Candidate's name to appear on the ballot. [2]

On August 8, 2006, William R. Caroselli, Fred R. Levin, Daniel J. Anders and Peter D. Winebrake (hereinafter referred to as Petitioners") filed a petition to Set Aside the Nomination Paper of Marakay Rogers, Christina Valente and Carl J. Romanelli as Candidates of an Independent Political Body for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and U. S. Senator of the United

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2. The number is calculated under Section 951 of the Election Code, Act of June 3, 1937, P.L. 1333, as amended, 25 P.S. 2911, by taking two percent of the "largest entire vote for any elected candidate in the State at large in the last preceding election at which State-wide candidates were voted for." This Court has previously determined that the relevant "last preceding election" was the election of Bob Casey, Jr., as Treasurer in the 2004 General Election rather than the retention vote of Justice Sandra Shultz Newman in 2005 General Municipal Election and because Casey garnered 3,353,489 votes in that election, we agreed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the two percent rule required 67,070 valid signatures. See In re Nomination Papers of Rogers, et al. (Pa. Cmwlth., No. 426 M.D. 2006, memorandum opinion filed August 24, 2006), petition for allowance of appeal granted, _Pa._ (No. 122 MM 2006, filed September 15, 2006) (The permission to appeal is limited to the controlling question of law of whether the 2005 Judicial Retention Election or the 2004 General Election constitutes the "last preceding election in which State-wide candidates were voted for "under Section 951 (b) of the Election Code, 29 P.S., §2911(b)).

States (Petition to Set Aside), challenging the validity of over 69,000 signatures contained in Candidate's Nomination Paper.[3]

On August 9, 2006, President Judge Colins issued a memorandum and Pre-hearing Order wherein he ordered counsel for Candidate and petitioners and at least nine individuals for each party, to meet on Monday, August 14, 2006, at 8:30 a.m., with personnel of this Court and the Pennsylvania Department of State to commence a simultaneous nine-station review of the challenged signatures utilizing the Statewide Uniform Registry of Electors (SURE System) with the goal of stipulating to the validity and invalidity of a substantial number of the over 69,000 signatures challenged. Pursuant to that order, a review of the challenged signatures has been ongoing since August 14, 2006, in accordance with a stipulated Protocol for Signature Review entered into on

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[3]On August 14, 2006, Marakay Rogers and Christina Valente filed a petition to withdraw their nomination papers, which was granted by this Court by order dated August 18, 2006.

August 24, 2006, between counsel for Candidate and counsel for Petitioners.

On August 25, 2006, this Court entered an order directing that evidentiary hearings on Petitioner's Petition to Set Aside commence on September 14, 2006 at 9:30 a.m., Courtroom Number 2, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Thereafter the parties filed several motions including Petitioners' Motion in Limine to Enforce Stipulations and to Identify any Evidence Candidate Intends to Present at the Hearing Seeking to Negate Stipulations (hereinafter referred to as "Motion in Limine"). On September 8, 2006, this Court entered an order directing that arguments with respect to Petitioner's Motion in Limine would be heard at the September 14, 2006 evidentiary hearing. Therein, Petitioners requested that this Court require Candidate to identify with specificity (including page and line) each and every signature to which the parties have stipulated as invalid and which Candidate seeks to rehabilitate, along with the proposed extrinsic evidence

Candidate intends to introduce. Petitioners further request that Candidate be precluded from challenging any stipulations I f such stipulated signature is not specifically identified along with supporting evidence. In his reply to the Motion in Limine, Candidate, *inter alia*, "reserved the right to amend and/or rehabilitate all challenged signatures pursuant to the rulings of the Court."

This Court also entered a separate order on September 8, 2006 directing the parties to stipulate in open court for the record setting forth, as of 8:00 p.m. E.D.S.T., September 13, 2006: (1) the counties for which signature lines have been reviewed; (2) of the 93,829 signatures, the total signature lines that have been reviewed; (3) of the 93,829 signatures, the total lines stipulated invalid; (4) of the 93,829 signatures, the total lines stipulated invalid; and (5) of the 93, 829 signatures, the total signature lines disputed. The Court further ordered that said stipulation shall be submitted into the record at the commencement of the evidentiary

hearings scheduled to begin at 9:30a.m. E.D.S.T., before this Court on September 14, 2006, in Courtroom Two, Fifth Floor, Irvis Office Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

On September 11, 2006. counsel for Candidate the Petitioners entered into and filed with this Court an Amended Joint Stipulation Certifying the Total Number of Signatures. Therein, counsel stipulated that the Nomination Paper consists of 3,702 petition pages and originally contained 99,802 signatures. Counsel, after compromising their different counts, further stipulated that 5.973 signatures were struck as invalid before filing the Nomination Paper and therefore are invalid signatures leaving the number of signatures contained in the Nomination Paper prior to any other challenges or reviews as 93829. Finally, counsel stipulated that the total number of signatures that Petitioners must successfully challenge as invalid to set aside the Nomination Paper is at least 26,760.

After several pre-hearing motions, arguments, conferences, and subsequent orders, this Court held the initial evidentiary hearing in this matter at 9:30 a.m., E.D.S.T., on September 14, 2006, in the Courtroom Number 2, Irvis Office Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Present for the hearing were: (1) Candidate; (2) Larry Otter, counsel for Candidate; (3) Clifford Levine, counsel for Petitioners; (4) Shawn Gallagher, counsel for Petitioners; (5) Albert Masland, counsel for the Pennsylvania Department of State; (6) Kenneth Henderson, counsel for the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue; and (7) Robert Shea, counsel for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Initially, Mr. Masland, on behalf of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, stipulated that the Secretary had been properly served with the Petition to Set Aside.

The hearing ensued during which Petitioners called witnesses and admitted into evidence Exhibits P1-P19, P20, P21,

P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P35, P36, P37 and P38. [4] After a recess requested by Candidate's counsel to discuss an agreement of stipulations, counsel submitted for the record, a documented

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4 Specifically, these exhibits are:

P1-P19	Proposed Stipulations, Vols, 1 through 19
P 20	Summary of Stipulations by Petition Page
P 21	Summary of Stipulations by County
P 22	Amended Joint Stipulation Certifying Total Number of Signatures
P 23	Joint Stipulation that the Petitioners are Registered Voters in PA
P 24	Summary Page of Coded Challenges
P 25	Samples of Petition page Stipulation Totals
P 26	Protocol For Signature Review
P 27	Calculations of Invalid Signatures Based on Stipulations
P 35	Summary of Daily Stipulations Associated with Signature Review
P 36	Summarizing Worksheets
P 37	Summary By Volume
P 38	Joint Stipulation Related To Calculation Of Invalid Signatures

joint stipulation, entitled Joint Stipulation Related to Calculation of Invalid Signatures (Joint Stipulation). The Joint Stipulation was marked and admitted into evidence as Exhibit P38. Therein, Mr. Otter as counsel for Candidate, and Mr. Levine, as counsel for Petitioners, stipulated that the calculations and numbers set forth in Exhibit P27 are an accurate summary of the calculations and numbers set forth in Exhibits P-1-P21 [5] introduced at the hearing and further that the term "invalid" refers to signatures that are facially invalid, Exhibit P27, entitled Calculations of Invalid Signatures Based on Stipulations, sets forth the following calculations:

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[5] As directed by the August 9, 2006 order of this Court that the same be accomplished by SURE System access.

App. 12

Total Signatures	93829
Stipulated Invalid	30758
Code 30 Adjustment	-1081[6]
Net Invalid	**29677**

Total Signatures	93829
Net Invalid	29677
Remaining Signatures	64152
Signatures Required	67070
Deficit	**-2918**

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6 This number, -1081, called a "Code 30 Adjustment" represents two adjustments to the total number of signatures stipulated invalid. The first adjustment was to subtract from the total number of signatures stipulated invalid, the number of signatures that the Secretary of ch Commonwealth had already stricken as invalid. The second adjustment was to add back into the total number of signatures stipulated invalid, the signature lines where the signator's address on the Nomination paper did not match the address of a registered voter as a result of President Judge Colin September 1, 2006 ruling that any addresses on the Nomination Paper that fail to match an address on the registration records will be found to be invalid at any hearing in this matter pursuant to our Supreme Court's decision in In re Nomination Petition of Flaherty, 564 Pa. 671, 770 A.2d 327 (2001). See In re Nomination papers of Rogers, et al. (Pa. Cmwlth.,m No. 426 M.D. 2006, memorandum opinion filed September 1, 2006). This type of challenge was originally placed in the disputed column; therefore, it was subtracted from the total number of disputed signatures and added to the total number of stipulate d invalid signatures. The adjustments resulted in a net number of 1081 being subtracted from the total stipulated invalid signatures. See Transcript of Proceedings of September 124, 2005 Hearing at 42-45.

Counsel further stipulated in the Joint Stipulation that, subject to Petitioners' pending Motion in Limine and Pennsylvania Law, counsel for Candidate may attempt to rehabilitate invalid signatures. Finally, counsel stipulated that, as of the close of business on September 13, 2006, Candidate would have to rehabilitate at least 2,918 of the "invalid" signatures to remain on the ballot.

Thus, Candidate conceded that Petitioners had reached and gone beyond by 2,918 signatures, the total number of signatures, specifically 26,760, that Petitioners had to successfully challenge as invalid to set aside the Nomination Paper. With respect to Candidate's proposed rehabilitation, the court found it necessary for candidate to specify which categories or legal classifications and invalid signature lines Candidate believes are subject to rehabilitation, and what evidentiary means Candidate intends to offer in order to rehabilitate any stipulated invalid signature lines. This was set forth by separate order entered September 15, 2006.

It was further stipulated in open court by counsel for the parties that each understood that the original proceedings would continue as ordered by this Court on August 9, 2006 and that the counting would continue utilizing the SURE System. Counsel also stipulated that the daily results of the ongoing counting would be considered as additional stipulations by counsel and that the daily results would be cumulative to the numbers of valid and invalid signatures as was stipulated by the Joint Stipulation entered into the record as Exhibit P38, which incorporates the numbers set forth in Exhibit P27, Calculations of Invalid Signatures Based on Stipulations. Accordingly, counsel for the parties understood that the 2,198 figure, which represents the number of stipulated invalid signatures that Candidate would need to rehabilitate to remain on the ballot, would continue the rise significantly.

On September 20, 2006, September 21, 2006, and September 22, 2006, counsel for the parties entered into and filed with this Court a Second Joint Stipulation Related to Calculation

of Invalid Signatures, and Fourth Joint Stipulation Related to Calculation of Invalid Signatures, respectively, stipulating to the accuracy of the calculations and numbers of the total signatures reviewed and stipulated to by the parties as facially invalid as of September 20, 2006, September 21, 2006, and September 22, 2006.[7] The Fourth Joint Stipulation Related to Calculation of Invalid Signatures stipulates that the following calculations and numbers are an accurate summary of the total signatures reviewed and stipulated to by the parties as facially invalid as of September 22, 2006 at 4:15 p.m.:

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[7] These stipulations were submitted into evidence before this Court before this Court at the September 25, 2006 as Petitioners' Exhibits P27a, P27b, P27c, P38a, and P38c.

Total Signatures	93829
Stipulated Invalid	36771
Code 30 Adjustment	-1081 [8]
Net Invalid	**35690**
Total Signatures	93829
Net Invalid	35690
Remaining Signatures	58139
Signatures Required	67070
Deficit	**-8931**

As a result of the proceedings on September 14, 2006, this Court entered a Memorandum and Order on September 15, 2006, wherein this Court specifically ordered Candidate to file with this Court and serve upon counsel of record for Petitioners and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Department of State, on or before 3;00 p.m., E.D.S.T., Tuesday, September 19, 2006, the following:

a. The intended rehabilitation setting forth the

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8. See footnote 6, *supra*.

specific legal classifications or categories of the intended rehabilitation referring to and paralleling the codes that Petitioners outlined in the Petition to Set Aside;

b. The evidentiary methodology by which Candidate intends to utilize in order to rehabilitate specific stipulated invalid signatures lines; and

c. A brief in support of the legal classifications or categories of specific stipulated invalid signature lines. Said brief shall also address the issues raised in Petitioners' Motion in Limine.

At approximately 1:30 p.m. on September 19, 2006, Mr. Otter, on behalf of Candidate, filed with this Court a document entitled "Memorandum in Support of Rehabilitation of Challenged Signatures: (Memorandum). On September 21, 2006, Petitioners filed a timely response to Candidate's Memorandum. On September 25, 2006, at 8:41 a.m., Candidate filed with this Court "Candidate's First Filing of 5,300 Rehabilitated Registered Voters who Signed the Romanelli Nomination Papers but were Incorrectly Denominated as Invalid During the Court Ordered Review" (Candidate's First Filing).

At 9:00 a.m., E.D.S.T., on September 25, 2006, the Court reconvened the evidentiary hearing in this matter in Courtroom Number 1, Irvis Office Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Present for the hearing were: (1) Larry Otter, counsel for Candidate; (2) Clifford Levine, counsel for the Petitioners; (3) Shawn Gallagher, counsel for Petitioners; (4) Lewis Lawrence Boyle, Deputy Chief Counsel for the Department of State; and (5) Albert Masland, counsel for the Pennsylvania Department of State.

The Court heard argument from Attorney Boyle in support of the Application of Padre A Cort'es of the Commonwealth, for Limited Leave Intervene. The Court granted the application for the limited purpose of defending Candidate's attack upon the validity of the SURE System. At the request of the Court, Attorney Boyle offered into evidence to Exhibits, identified as Intervenor's Exhibits 1 and 2, certifying the total number of "yes" and "no" retention votes Justice Sandra Schultz Newman received

at the 2005 General Municipal Election. Intervenor's exhibits were admitted without objection

The Court also considered Petitioners' Motion to Hold Counsel and Candidate in Contempt of Court and to Seek Sanctions, which stemmed from the conduct of Candidate and his counsel on September 7, 2006. However, upon consideration of the proceedings on September 24, 2006, the Court will dismiss this motion without prejudice.

The hearing on the Petition to Set Aside ensued during which Petitioners introduced Exhibits P1a-P19a, P20a, P21a, P27a, 27b, P28c, P38a, P38b, P38c, and P39.[9]

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[9] At the September 25, 2006 hearing, Petitioners presented amended exhibits, which were admitted into the record without objection. Specifically, these exhibits are:

P1a-P19a	Proposed Stipulations, Vols. 1 through 19
P-20a	Summary of Stipulations by Petition Page
P21a	Summary of Stipulations by County
P27a	Second Calculations of Invalid Signatures Based on Stipulations
P27b	Third Calculations of Invalid Signatures Based on Stipulations
P27c	Fourth Calculations of Invalid Signatures Based on Stipulations
P38a	Second Joint Stipulation Related To Calculation Of Invalid Signatures
P38b	Third Joint Stipulation Related To Calculation Of Invalid Signatures
P38c	Fourth Joint Stipulation Related To Calculation Of Invalid Signatures

September 22, 2006 at 4:15 p.m., Petitioners had gone beyond by 8,931 signatures, the total number of signatures that Petitioners had to successfully challenge as invalid to set aside the Nomination Paper. See Petitioners' Exhibit P38c. The remaining challenged signatures remaining to be reviewed at that time was 12,822. See Petitioners' Exhibit P39. Thus, even if all of the remaining challenged signatures were reviewed and determined to be valid, Candidate would stil be 8,931 short of the valid signatures needed to overcome the Petition to Set Aside. At this juncture, the only way Candidate could successfully overcome the

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P 39 Summary of Reviewed Signatures and Statistical Projections
Exhibits P1a-P19a, P20a, P21a, P27a, P27b, P28c, P38a, P38b, P38c, are updated exhibits;
P39 is a new exhibit.

Petition to Set Aside is to rehabilitate, at a minimum, 8,931 stipulated invalid signatures.

Candidate, through Mr. Otter, set forth various reasons why he believed that Candidate would be able to successfully rehabilitate a sufficient number of previously stipulated invalid signatures in order to defeat the challenges set forth in the Petition to Set Aside. Mr. Otter's reasons mirrored those set forth in the Memorandum filed with this Court Purportedly in compliance with this Court's September 15, 2006 order. However, as explained to Mr. Otter in open Court, a thorough review of this Memorandum reveals two things. First, the Candidate has been disingenuous in his representations to this Court and second, that Candidate has failed to comply with this Court's order of September 15, 2006.

With respect to the representations made in the Memorandum, on page one Candidate restates his version of the directives set forth by President Judge Colins in the August 9, 2006 Memorandum and Pre-Hearing Order. Candidate states that

president Judge Colins issued an order which required the parties' representatives and their counsel to meet on August 14, 2006 at the Department of State Offices, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to begin reviewing the signatures on the Nomination Paper using the SURE System. This statement omits the reference in President Judge Colins' August 9, 2006 Memorandum and Order to the goal set forth therein. Specifically, President Judge Colins ordered the parties "to commence review of the challenged signatures utilizing SURE Systems access with the goal of stipulating to the validity or invalidity of a substantial number of the 69,000+ signatures challenged" (emphasis added). In other words, President Judge Colins did not just order the parties to meet and review signatures with no purpose or goal in mind; he ordered the parties to commence a review in order to reach a stipulation as to the number of valid and invalid signatures.

Candidate was bound by the August 9, 2006 Memorandum and Pre-Hearing Order to make a good faith effort to reach the

goal clearly set forth therein. Consequently, it should go without saying that Candidate is bund by any and all stipulations that his counsel entered into on his behalf in this matter.

Another example of Candidate's disingenuous conduct is Candidate's attempt to raise matters regarding the review of the challenged signatures which should have been raised during the course of the review. Specifically, Candidate questions the reliability, uniformity and accessibility of the SURE System. If an issue arose during the review process with the SURE System or with regard to another matter which Candidate did not agree, he should have come into Court with an appropriate motion to resolve the issue at the time those issues arose.[10] For Candidate to raise these issues or matters at this point is nothing more than questionable on the part of Candidate. The Court notes that Candidate did raise issues with the SURE System in Candidate's reply to the Motion in Limine; however, Mr. Otter failed to argue

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[10] The Court notes that when Petitioners questioned the process, counsel filed appropriate motions to resolve any uncertainty.

these issues on behalf of Candidate at the September 14, 2006 evidentiary hearing. In this Court's opinion, Candidate has effectively waived these issues and to permit consideration of these collateral issues at this point in time would thwart the duty and responsibility of this Court to dispose of this election matter in an expedited manner.

Candidate's counsel was advised by this Court more than once during the proceedings conducted on September 14, 2006, that the Court expected all counsel to act in good faith and that the Court expected nothing but candor from counsel. As recently noted by this Court:

> An attorney's obligation to the court is one that is unique and must be discharged with candor and with great care. The court and all parties before the court rely upon representations made by counsel. We believe without qualification that an attorney's word is his bond.

Great Valley School District v. Zoning Hearing Board of East Whiteland Township, 863 A.2d 74, 79 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2004),

petition for allowance of appeal, 583 Pa. 675, 876 A.2d 398 (2005) (citing LaSalle National Bank v. First Connecticut Hoding Group, L.L.C. XXIII, 287 F.3d 279, 293 (3d Cir. 2002) (quoting Baker Industries, Inc. v. Cerberus, Ltd., 764 A.2d 204, 212 (3rd Cir 1985))).

With regard to compliance with this Court's order of September 15, 2006, as stated previously herein, Candidate was ordered to file with this Court: (a) the intended rehabilitation setting forth the specific legal classifications or categories of the intended rehabilitation referring to and paralleling the codes that Petitioners outlined in the Petition outlined in the Petition to Set Aside; (b) the evidentiary methodology by which Candidate intends to utilize in order to rehabilitate specific stipulated invalid signatures lines; and (c) a brief in support of the legal classifications or categories of specific stipulated invalid signature lines. The intent of this order was made clear on the

record at the hearing on September 14, 2006 and in this Court's memorandum filed with the order of September 15, 2006.

The Memorandum filed by Candidate in purported compliance with this Court's order does have a section entitled "Leal Argument" and under that section is a subsection entitled "Categories." However, under the subsection entitled "Categories", Candidate merely sets forth generalizations, not specifics, and offers absolutely no precedent to support that any of the: categories" listed are capable of rehabilitation by extrinsic evidence. In addition, Candidate fails to set forth with specificity which stipulated invalid signature lines he purports may be rehabilitated and the evidentiary methodology Candidate intends to utilize in order to rehabilitate any specific stipulated invalid signature lines.

Moreover, while Candidate's First Filing purportedly sets forth 5,300 "invalid" signature lines that Candidate believes are capable of rehabilitation, this document is merely a running list of

challenged signature lines without any explanation whatsoever, other than a voter identification number, of which possible legal category those lines would fall under for purposes of rehabilitation. [11] A review of these 5,300 lines reveals that many of the lines are in fact signature lines that the parties have stipulated have stipulated as "disputed" not "invalid".[12] This is distingenuous on the part of Candidate as the inclusion of disputed lines imputes a lack of candor to the entire offering and proposed rehabilitation.

Finally, Candidate makes no effort to show statistically that he is able to rehabilitate the required number of stipulated invalid signature lines in order for the Petition to Set Aside to be denied and for Candidate's name to remain on the ballot. In fact, Candidate's

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[11] The Court notes that there must have been some basis for the invalid stipulation, cush as an incorrect address, otherwise, Candidate would not have stipulated that the signature was invalid. The existence of a voter identificatin number, without more, is insufficient to establish rehabilitation.

[12] For example, a cursory review of the Official Proposed Stimulations,
Volume 1, Petition Pages 1-200 shows that the following specific signature lines are marked disputed: Page 68, lines 53 and 60; Page 69, lines 1, 12-13, and 16; Page 70, lines 4, 6, 13, 15, and 26; and Page 71, line 25. See Petitioners' Exhibit P1a.

First Filing only attempts to rehabilitate 5,300 signature lines which is well below the 8,931 stipulated invalid signatures Candidate must rehabilitate in order to overcome the Petition to Set Aside. Candidate must rehabilitate in order to overcome the Petition to Set Aside. Candidate was given more than sufficient time to make the required filings and his non-compliance only resulted in the resolution of this matter being delayed by one additional week.

Notwithstanding the foregoing and in the interest of fairness and due process, this Court will address briefly each "category" that was presented, albeit vaguely, by Candidate. First, Candidate takes issue with Petitioners' position that an address listed by a voter on the Nomination Paper which differs from the address listed by a voter on the SURE System voter record is a fatal defect which always invalidates the voter's signature on the Nomination Paper. Contrary to Candidate's assertions, Petitioners' position is correct as this is the state of the law in

Pennsylvania. See In re Nader, 580 Pa. 22, 8585 A.2d 1167 (2004).

When elector move, they must notify the registration commission of their new address by filing a removal notice generally no later than 30 days preceding an election. See Section 1501 of what is commonly referred to as the Voters Registration Act, 25 Pa.C.S. 1505. As stated in Nader, "**absent extraordinary circumstances, an individual who signs a nomination petition that lists and address other than the one provided on his voter registration card is not a qualified elector**." Nader, 580 Pa. At 50, 858 A.2d at 1183 (emphasis added).

Candidate offers no assertion that he will attempt to rehabilitate any signature stipulated invalid because the address listed by an elector on the Nomination Paper is different than the address listed for that elector on the SURE System by offering evidence that the elector moved and properly completed the required removal notice. Accordingly, Candidate's argument that,

because an elector is assigned a "unique SURE registration number" there is conclusive proof that the person is a registered voter and a qualified elector capable of signing a nomination petition, must fail.[13]

Next, Candidate states that challenges to the handwriting of a registered voter and qualified elector are another grouping

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13. Candidate states in the Memorandum that our Supreme Court's decisions in Nader and In re Nomination Petition of Flaherty, 564 Pa. 671, 771 A 2d. 327 (2001) are not as clear as Petitioners believe. Citing to this Court's decision in In re The Nomination Papers of Creighton 899 A.2d 1166 (Pa. Cmwlth.). aff'd per curiam, 586 Pa. 652, 896 A 2d 583 (2006) Candidate points out that during the primary election challenge period, this Court ignored the strict language of Nader and Flaherty in allowing incumbent legislators to remain on the ballot. However, Candidate's recitation of this Court's holding in Creighton is inaccurate. In that case, this Court held that held that electors' use of mailing address, rather than place of residence, on nomination petition was not a material defect. Contrary to Candidate's implication, Creighton did not deal with the issue of whether the electors were registered at an address different than that listed on the nomination papers. In fact, this Court, citing to Nadar and Flaherty acknowledged that our Supreme Court has tightened the standard for the address portion of a nomination petition. This Court pointed out, a s has been done herein, that under Nadar and Flaherty, absent extraordinary circumstances, the elector's address must conform with the elector's address as it appears on the voting registration card. The Court further pointed out that neither Nader nor Flaherty dealt with the specific issue presented in Creighton of whether an elector's signature should be stricken when the elector uses his or her mailing address rather than the municipality in which he or she resides.

Petitioners have utilized in the Petition to Set Aside. Candidate further states that, during the review process, Petitioners have consistently challenged signature lines, signatures of registered voters and qualified electors where it is clear that the signature matches the signature exemplar that appears in the SURE System. However, Candidate fails to specify if he is referring to signature lines which he has disputed or which he has stipulated invalid, and which specific invalid signature lines to which he is referring or any evidentiary method he will utilize to rehabilitate these signatures. During the course of the September 25, 2006 hearing, Mr. Otter, on behalf of Candidate, admitted that some of the signatures Candidate is attempting to rehabilitate are disputed signatures, not invalid signatures. Notwithstanding this fact, if Mr. Otter has stipulated on behalf of Candidate that this type of signature I invalid, Candidate is bound by that stipulation.

Next, Candidate states that Petitioners have consistently challenged in the review process signatures of registered voters

and qualified electors where the signature block contains a notation that "no signature is on file" or similar wordings, even where everything else matches. Candidate argues that fundamental fairness, equal protection and due process of law suggest that the failure of the system to contain a handwriting exemplar cannot be held against Candidate. Again, Candidate fails to specify if he is referring to signature lines which he has disputed or which he has stipulated invalid, and which specific invalid signature lies to which he is referring or any evidentiary method he will utilize to rehabilitate these signatures. The Court believes this type of signature should be included in the disputed category during review and, as stated previously herein, during the course of the September 25, 2006 hearing, Mr. Otter, on behalf of Candidate, admitted that some of the signatures Candidate is attempting to rehabilitate are disputed signatures not invalid signatures. However if Mr. Otter has stipulated, on behalf of candidate, that

this type of signature is invalid, Candidate is bound by that stipulation.

Next, Candidate refers to the challenges based on ditto marks. Without citing to any precedent, Candidate states that the case law in this area goes in both directions but he believes that there are a small number signatures in this category. Candidate requests that given the lack of clarity on this issue, this Court should examine this small number of signatures to determine the validity of the registered voter's signature especially where that voter has been assigned a "unique SURE registration number." The Court declines. Even if this Court were to conclude that such lines are capable of rehabilitation, Candidate fails to specify which stipulated invalid signature lines he wishes to rehabilitate such signature lines.

Next, Candidate refers to Petitioners' challenges based on a "post circulation date" and states that Petitioners have taken the position that these types of signatures that do not have the law in

Pennsylvania and believes that this challenge involves a small number of signatures. Candidate offers no legal authority to support his statement that "this is not the law in Pennsylvania" ro that this type of signature man be rehabilitated by extrinsic evidence. While this Court has not found any cases directly on point, [14] the instructions on the affidavit section of the nomination paper clearly provide: "The affidavit may not be completed until after circulation (in other words, after the last signature is obtained in Section C)." Therefore, the Court declines to permit Candidate an attempt to rehabilitate this category of invalid signatures.

Next, Candidate refers to Petitioners' challenges based on the "signature or information written in the hand of another." Candidate states that this type of challenge is highly subjective and

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14. This Court has held that where a signer does not record the date of the signing, the signature will be struck. In re Nominatin Petition of Brown, 846 A. 2d 783 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2004). Indeed, this Court has held that a signature will be struck when the signer omits only the year in the date of signing. Id: In re Nomination Petition of Cooper, 643 A. 2d 717 (Pa. Cmwlth, 1994) However, this Court has upheld signatures that appear out of sequence. Brown, 846 A.2d at 790 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2004) (citing In re Nomination Petition of Delia Donne. 779 A 2d 2 (Pa. Cmwlth.) aff'd. 565 pa. 563, 777 A. 2d 412 (2001): In re Freeman, 540 A.2d 606 (Pa. Cmwlth, 1988) (stating that it is not necessary for signatures to appear in chronological order)).

may require objectors to produce expert testimony and these signatures are subject to judicial review in the rehabilitation process. Mr. Otter, on behalf of Candidate, states further that he is familiar with this process and will not protest an objective and obvious irregularity when these types of signatures are reviewed. Once again, if Mr. Otter, on behalf of Candidate, has stipulated that this type of signature is invalid, Candidate is bound by that stipulation. Nevertheless, Candidate has again failed to comply with this Court's order by failing to identify the signatures in this category and the evidentiary methodology that Candidate intends to utilize to rehabilitate such signatures. Therefore, this Court will not be reviewing this type of invalid signature.

In addition, the Court finds that this type of challenge, as other types discussed previously herein, should clearly be in the disputed category, which category the Court did not direct Candidate to set forth in his intended rehabilitation. The Court points out that even if Petitioners were unable to meet their burden of proving that the disputed signatures are invalid, Candidate

would still be unable to overcome the 8,931 deficit. The disputed signatures are irrelevant to the instant proceeding as the number disputed signatures do not comprise the number of stipulated invalid signatures.

Nest, Candidate states that Petitioners' challenge code 36 was not brought on a timely basis. Code 36 challenges multiple signatures, specifically that the signature signed on a line is the signature of the same registered elector who signed the Nomination Paper on another page/line. This Court finds that Candidate's argument that the challenge is not timely is waived. Code 36 was set forth in the Petition to Set Aside and should not be a surprise to Candidate at this point in the proceedings.

Finally, under the subsection entitled "Categories" in his Memorandum, Candidate states that the Petitioners' booklets include a number of duplicative challenges that were obviously placed in the books in error. Candidate contends that these duplicates need to be removed from the total invalid count to eliminate the double counting of certain invalid signatures. The

foregoing two sentences are the totality of Candidate's argument on this point. This argument is waived by Candidate as he failed to raise this issue before this point in the proceedings and he makes absolutely no effort to clarify or specify for this Court as to what he is referring.

The final point the Court wishes to address is Candidate's contention in section C of the Memorandum entitled "Qualified Elector Issur", wherein Candidate raises the issue of whether an elector must be registered to vote in order to be a qualified elector" as opposed to "registered voter" is the proper standard for review of signatures in a third party challenge case.

This issue was decided by President Judge Colins in his September 1, 2006 Memorandum Opinion and Order wherein it was held that an elector must be registered in order to be qualified. See In Re: Nomination Papers of Rogers, et al., (Pa. Cmwlth., No. 426 M.D. 2006, filed September 1, 2006). Candidate acknowledges that our Supreme Court refused to grant allocatur on

this issue. As such, this is the law of the case and it is disingenuous of Candidate to raise this issue again.

This Court is of the opinion that Candidate has not been a role model in response to the Petition to Set Aside. Candidate was not cooperative, often times disingenuous to the process. There is a duty and obligation upon the parties, counsel and this Court to advance the proceedings because of the Court's mandate under the Election Code to resolve these matters expeditiously. It must be recognized in the election process that there is the right of a candidate to participate and the right to challenge the validity of a candidacy. The parties must proceed with the greatest candor to ensure that the process moves quickly and efficiently. A candidate who is cooperative does not delay in such important matters.

Candidate has had more than adequate time to comply with the orders of this Court. Candidate's failure to comply alone is a sufficient reason to disallow rehabilitation, regardless of waiver. This Court believes that Candidate's cumulative disingenuousness

in these proceedings has crossed the line into bad faith on the part of Candidate and his counsel.

Because the line review, to which counsel for Candidate has stipulated, conclusively proves that Candidate has failed to secure the required number of valid signatures under the law, and as Candidate failed to show to this Court that he is able to rehabilitate a sufficient number of the stipulated invalid signatures to reach the required 67,070 number of valid signatures required under the law, this Court had no alternative but to grant Petitioners' Petition to Set Aside and set aside the Nomination Paper of Carl J. Romanelli for Independent Political Body Candidate for United States Senator.

JAMES R. KELLEY, Senior Judge

IN THE COMMONWEALTH COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Re: Nomination Paper of Marakay Rogers, Christina Valente and Carl J. Romanelli as Candidates of an Independent Political Body for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and U.S. Senator in the General William R. Caroselli, Fred R. Levin, Daniel J. Anders and Peter D. Winebrake, Petitioners	:	No. 426 M.D. 2006

ORDER

AND NOW, this 26th day of September, 2006, it is hereby ordered:

1. The Application of Pedro A. Contes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for Limited Leave to Intervene is granted for the limited purpose of defending Candidate's attack upon the validity of the SURE System.

2. Petitioners' Motion in Limine to Enforce Stipulations and to Identify any Evidence Candidate Intends to Present at the Hearing Seeking to Negate Stipulations, as modified by this Court, is granted.

3. The Motion to Dismiss Global Challenge to Circulator's Affidavits on Constitutional Grounds is dismissed as moot;

4. Petitioners' Motion to Hold Counsel and Candidate in Contempt of Court and to Seek Sanctions is dismissed without prejudice;

5. The daily review of challenged signatures ordered by this Court on August 9, 2006 is stayed;

6. Candidate Carl J. Romanelli shall bear the costs incurred by all parties in this matter. Petitioners and all others parties of record shall file a bill of costs with the Chief Clerk on or before October 2, 2006; and

7. The Petition to Set Aside the Nomination Paper of Marakay Rogers, Christina Valente and Carl J. Romanelli as Candidates of an Independent Political Body for Governor, Licutenant Governor and U. S. Senator of the United States is granted and the Nomination Paper of Carl J. Romanelli for Independent Political Body Candidate for United States Senator is set aside. The Prothonotary is directed to notify the parties and their counsel of this order and also certify a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, forthwith.

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James R. Kelley, Senior Judge

Lieutenant Governor and U.S. Senator of the United States is granted and the Nomination Paper of Carl J. Romaelli for Independent Political Body Candidate for United States Senator is set aside. The Prothonotary is directed to notify the parties and their counsel of this order and also certify a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, forthwith.

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JAMES R. KELLEY, Senior Judge

J- 167-2006
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVNIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT

IN RE: NOMINATION PAPER OF	: No. 106 MAP 2006
MARAKAY ROGERS, CHRISTINA	:
VALENTE AND CARL J. ROMANELLI AS	:Appeal from order of the
CANDIDATES OF AN INDEPENDENT	:Commonwealth
POLITICAL BODY FOR GOVERNOR	: Court at No. 426 MD 2006
LIEUTENTANT GOVRNOR AND U.S.	: entered on 08-24-06
SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION	:
OF NOVEMBER 7, 2006	:
	:
WILLIAM R. CAROSELLI	:
FRED R. LEVIN, DANIEL J. ANDERS	:
AND PETER D. WINEBRAKE	:
	:
APPEAL OF: CARL ROMANELLI	:

ORDER

PER CURIAM **DECIDED: October 3, 2006**

AND NOW, this 3rd day of October, 2006, the Order of the

Commonwealth Court is hereby **AFFIRMED**

J- 167-2006
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT

IN RE: NOMINATION PAPER OF MARAKAY ROGERS, CHRISTINA VALENTE AND CARL J. ROMANELLI AS CANDIDATES OF AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL BODY FOR GOVERNOR	: No. 106 MAP 2006 : :Appeal from order of the :Commonwealth : Court at No. 426 MD 2006
LIEUTENTANT GOVERNOR AND U.S. SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 7, 2006	: entered on 08-24-06 : : :
WILLIAM R. CAROSELLI FRED R. LEVIN, DANIEL J. ANDERS AND PETER D. WINEBRAKE	: : : :
APPEAL OF: CARL ROMANELLI	:

ORDER

PER CURIAM **DECIDED: October 4, 2006**

The Order of the Commonwealth Court is hereby AFFIRMED. This order is entered without prejudice to the Appellant to seek review of the pending Order of the Commonwealth Court Imposing a final order of costs. In Re: Nomination Paper of Ralph Nader, 2006 Pa. LEXIS 1546, *11 (Pa. 2006). We further direct that the Commonwealth Court's final order assessing costs referenced by category and amount assessed

as well as a statement of rationale behind the imposition of those costs.

Mr. Justice Saylor files a dissenting statement

J- 167-2006
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA
MIDDLE DISTRICT

IN RE: NOMINATION PAPER OF MARAKAY ROGERS, CHRISTINA VALENTE AND CARL J. ROMANELLI AS CANDIDATES OF AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL BODY FOR GOVERNOR LIEUTENTANT GOVERNOR AND U.S. SENATOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 7, 2006	: No. 106 MAP 2006 : :Application for : Reargument : : : : :
WILLIAM R. CAROSELLI FRED R. LEVIN, DANIEL J. ANDERS AND PETER D. WINEBRAKE	: : : :
APPEAL OF: CARL ROMANELLI	:

ORDER

PER CURIAM

AND NOW, this 20th day of October 2006, Appellant's Application for Reargument is hereby DENIED.

CASE STATUS AS OF NOVEMBER 18, 2006

Plaintiff, Carl Romanelli	Supreme Court 01 Pennsylvania, Middle District	Disposition
Carl Romanelli v. Board of Elections, William R. Caroselli, et al	Case No. 426MD2006	Petition denied
Carl Romanelli v. Board of Elections, William R. Caroselli, et al	Case No. 426MD2006	Opinion
Carl Romanelli v. Board of Elections, William R. Caroselli, et al	Case No. 108MAP2006	Petition denied
Carl Romanelli v. Board of Elections,William R. Caroselli, et al	Case No. 108MAP2006	Appeal dismissed
Carl Romanelli v. Board of Elections,William R. Caroselli, et al	Case No. 108MAP2006	Petition for Rehearing Denied